

67
52~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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July 10th, 1959COCOM Document No. 3602COORDINATING COMMITTEERECORD OF DISCUSSIONONUNITED KINGDOM PROPOSAL TO EXPORT ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT TO THESOVIET ZONE OF GERMANYJuly 6th, 1959

Present: Belgium (Luxembourg), Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, United Kingdom, United States.

Reference: COCOM 3564.

1. The CHAIRMAN drew the attention of the Committee to the United Kingdom proposal to export 10 Klystrons to the Soviet Zone of Germany. He invited Delegates to give the views of their authorities.
2. The UNITED KINGDOM Delegate said that the Klystrons were required for servicing Radio Links KTR 1,000 which were already in operation in the Soviet Zone of Germany. The original equipment was exported from the United Kingdom at the end of 1956 under the provisions of Administrative Principle No. 3 and there was therefore no contravention of COCOM regulations. This equipment was at the time on the embargo list. Since August 1958, however, it had been possible to export this type of equipment under the provisions of Item 1520, which specifically excluded short range and low power links between a camera or studio and a television transmitter. There was thus no question of exporting embargoed equipment to service other embargoed equipment. The firm which had applied for permission to export the Klystrons was not the same firm which had exported the original equipment.
3. The UNITED STATES Delegate said he had received instructions to object to the United Kingdom proposal on the ground that the KTR 1000 equipment for which the Klystrons were required, of United States origin, had been shipped in violation of United States export controls; that the United States had taken formal compliance action against the exporter involved (and perhaps the same firm was involved in the case now before the Committee); and that the shipment of KTR 1000 equipment should have been precluded by the fact that the equipment was on International List I at the time. The Delegate undertook to ask his authorities to review these instructions in terms of the information now supplied by the United Kingdom Delegate and he hoped to be able to give their further views within one week or ten days.
4. The FRENCH Delegate said that a Klystron was an electronic device which worked on a known frequency band and it was the frequency which determined the type of Klystron. The price mentioned in the United Kingdom memorandum showed that the Klystrons must be of a very low power and the Delegate pointed out that it would not be possible to develop new equipment with as few as 10 Klystrons, which would not be sufficient even for testing purposes. The French authorities raised no objection to this export because of the considerations given in paragraph 3 of the United Kingdom memorandum although this export was slightly higher in value than the servicing cases with which the Committee was usually confronted.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

- 2 -

COCOM Document No. 3602

5. The NETHERLANDS Delegate said that his authorities' first reaction was that it was a case of supplying embargoed components for embargoed equipment but he had no doubt that this view would be changed in the light of the statement which had just been made by the United Kingdom Delegate.
6. The JAPANESE Delegate said that his authorities considered that it might be possible to divert Klystrons to military uses. They would raise no objection, however, if the rest of the Committee unanimously decided in favour of the export.
7. The CANADIAN, DANISH and GERMAN Delegates stated that their authorities raised no objection to this export. The BELGIAN Delegate said that his authorities could accept the majority view.
8. The COMMITTEE agreed to continue the discussion on July 16th.

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